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SOUVENIR ALBUM
OF
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
CHICKAMAUGA
AND
CHATTANOOGA
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

A. T. BARRETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

Seventy-seven Selected Views

Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain,
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
National Cemetery, Mission Ridge.

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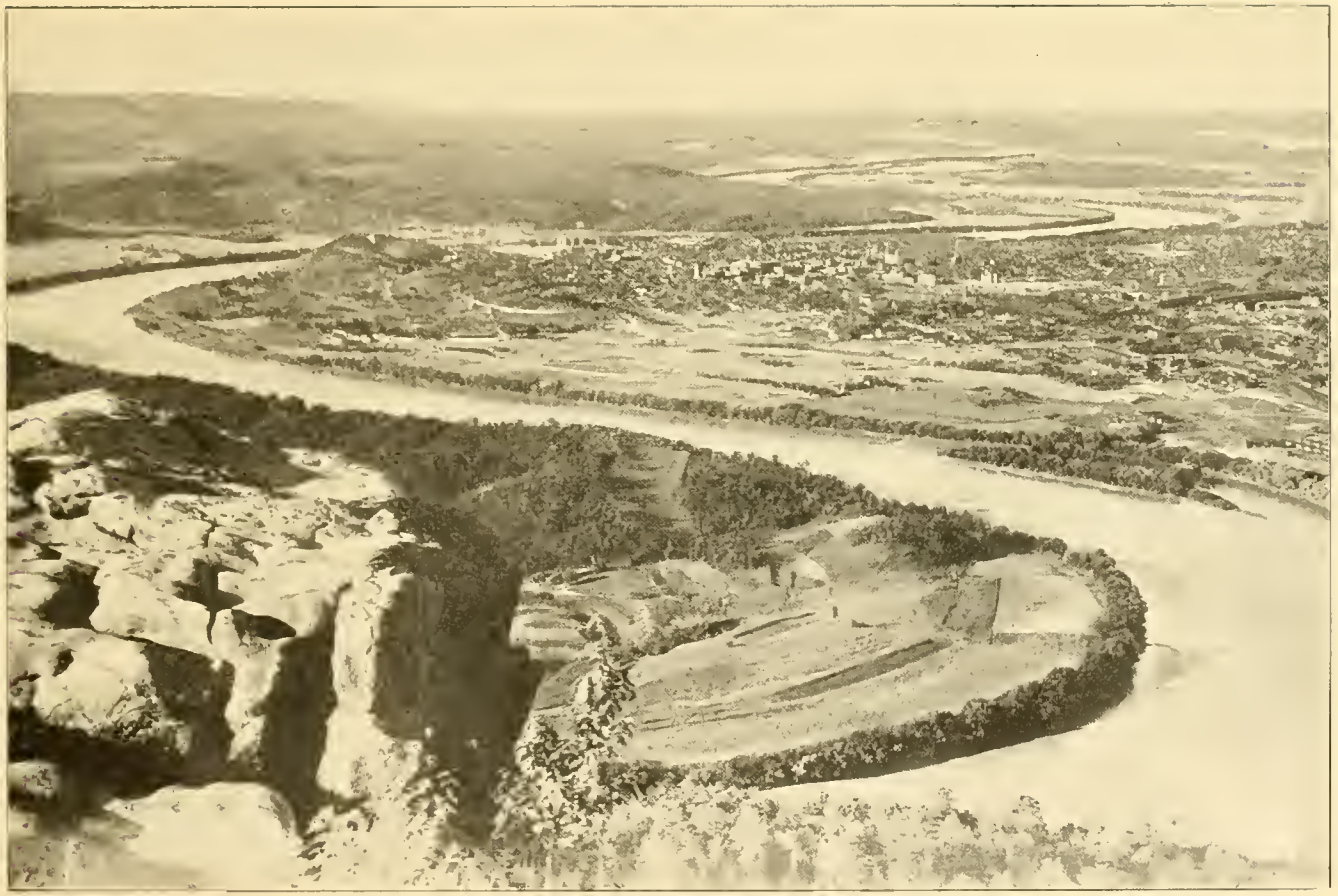
In the early part of September, 1863, General Bragg held Chattanooga. Rosecrans, anxious to gain this important position, and realizing the hopelessness of a direct attack, determined by outflanking him to compel his adversary to withdraw. He succeeded in crossing, with the main body of the Federal army, the Tennessee River some miles below the city. Bragg promptly moved south as far as Lafayette, Ga., and on the 19th and 20th of the month the two armies fought the terrible Chickamauga battle.

The exhausted Union army retired to Chattanooga, where they were closely invested by the Confederates. Soon after this General Grant assumed the command of the Federal forces, and, after having been heavily reinforced, on November 23d ordered a general attack on the enemy's lines. General Hooker carried Lookout Mountain, meeting with but slight resistance. The divisions under Thomas carried Mission Ridge, by a gallant charge, on November 25th. After the famous three days' battle, Bragg withdrew his army into Georgia.

Authorities differ somewhat as to the respective numerical strength of the two armies in the battle of Chickamauga. According to Col. Archer Anderson, the Federal force numbered 59,000, the Confederate about 55,000. Generals Boynton and Cist claim that the Confederates outnumbered their adversaries by several thousand. The Federal loss was more than 16,000, that of the Confederates between 17,000 and 18,000, on each side considerable more than 25 per cent of the whole force. In the battles about Chattanooga the Union losses were nearly 5,300; the Confederate loss is not known. There were many famous soldiers connected with the military movements about Chattanooga and Chickamauga in the fall of 1863. The following is a partial list of Union officers: Grant, Rosecrans, Thomas, Sherman, Hooker, Sheridan, Wood, O. O. Howard, and Garfield, then an officer on Rosecrans' staff. Gen. W. H. Lytle, a poet of considerable reputation as well as a gallant soldier, was killed at Chickamauga. On the Confederate side were such men as Bragg, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Polk, N. B. Forrest, John B. Hood, Buckner, and others.

There were two incidents of these battles that have become especially famous. The first was the gallant stand made by General Thomas, after the rout of the right wing of the Federal army at Chickamauga. For several hours he stood at bay against overwhelming numbers, and by his action saved the army from destruction. The second was Hooker's "Battle above the Clouds," since celebrated in song and story.



Chattanooga and Tennessee River, from Point Lookout.

The above shows Chattanooga as it appears from Lookout Mountain. The elevation to the left of the city is Cameron Hill. The rock in the foreground, towering 1,800 feet above the river, is the place where the stars and stripes were planted on November 24, 1863.

Lookout Mountain, from Tennessee River.

[illegible] mountain of greatest historic interest in America. One of the detached spurs of the Cumberland range, it extends for nearly [illegible] 11th and south, its abrupt northern extremity overlooking the Tennessee River three or four miles below Chattanooga. Its highest point is nearly 2,400 feet above sea level.

Lookout Inn.

One of the largest and finest hotels in the country. It stands on the highest point of the mountain and commands an unsurpassed view. It is the terminus of the Broad Gauge and the Narrow Gauge railroads, and also of one of the incline railways.
The building is 365 feet in length and contains 350 rooms.

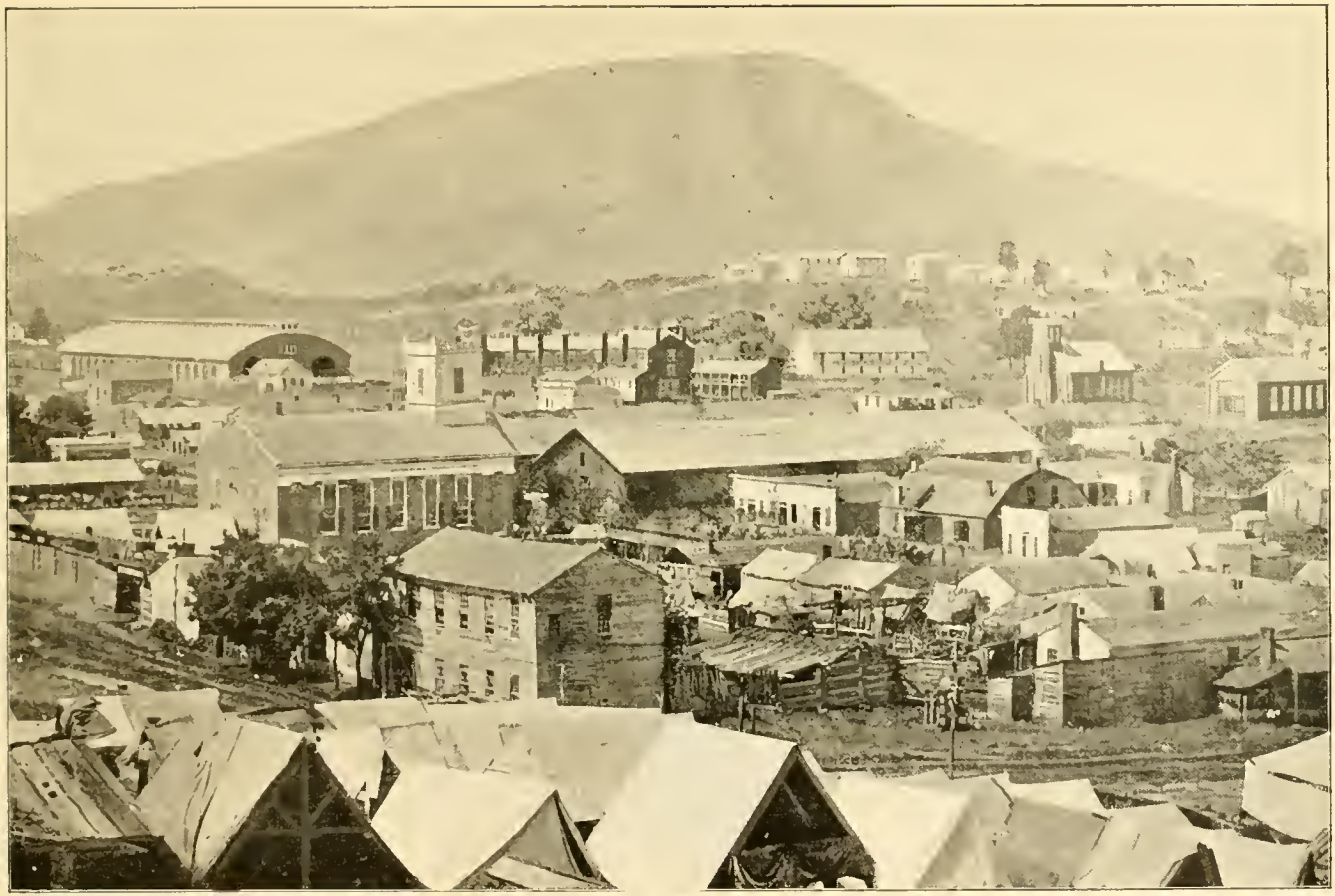
Moccasin Bend, Tennessee River, from Point Lookout.

The Tennessee River at this point outlines a most curious representation of a human foot. The memory of Indian traditions has named this peninsula to be called the "Moccasin Bend." It shares with its mountain neighbor opposite in historic celebrity.

Umbrella Rock. Raccoon Mountains in the Distance.

A curious rock formation resembling an open umbrella. It is a favorite resort for mountain visitors.

Crayen House After the Battle "General Walthall's Headquarters."



Chattanooga in 1863. Lookout Mountain in the Distance.

This shows the straggling village of war-time fame. In the foreground are some of the army tents, the soldiers at this date forming the bulk of the population. Then, as now, Lookout Mountain formed an impressive background.

Lulah Lake.

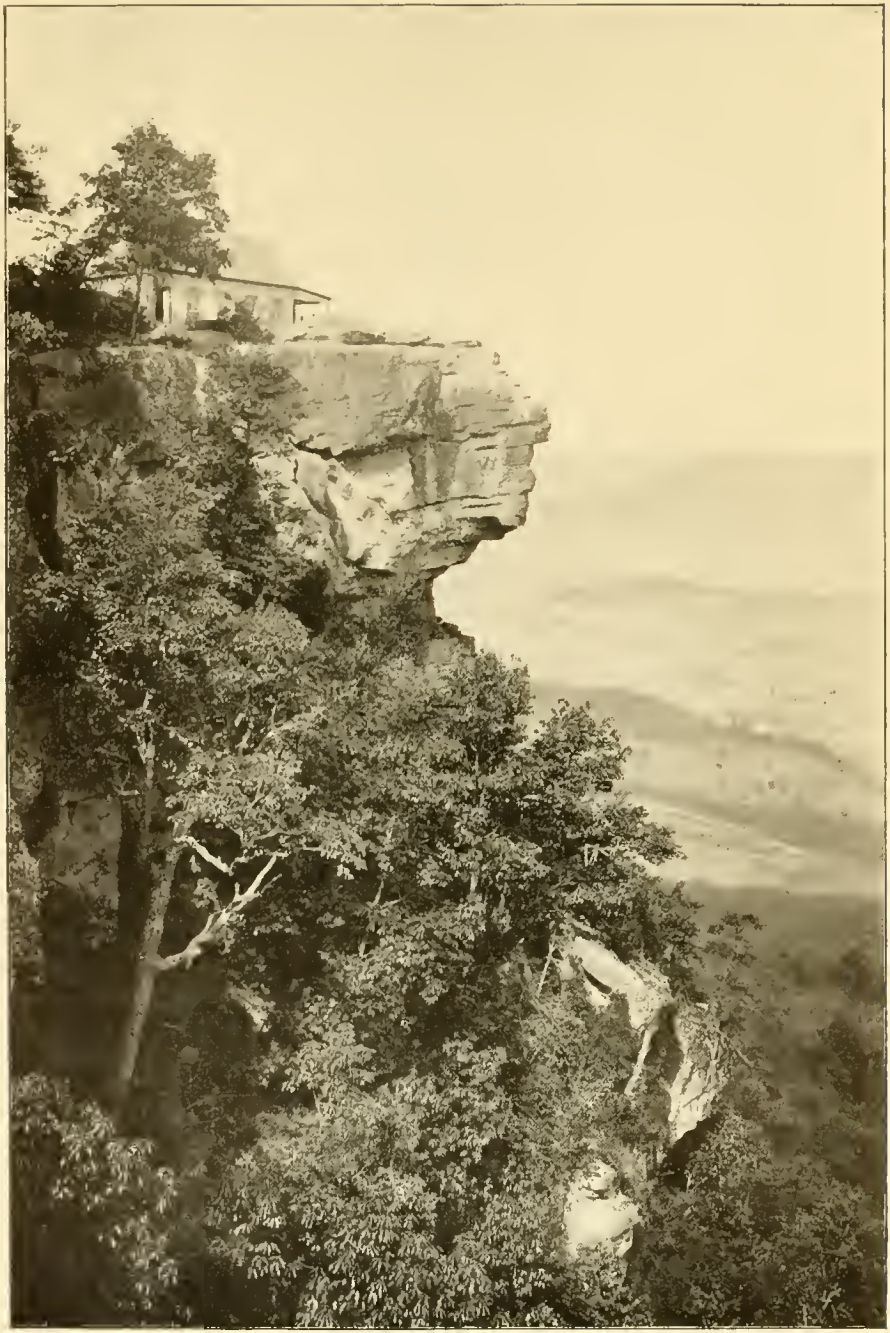
This [illegible] on the top of Lookout Mountain, about seven miles back from the point. There is a splendid carriage road leading to it from Lookout Inn.

Lulah Falls, 130 feet high.

The falls are just below Lulah Lake. The descent is nearly 130 feet, or about the same as Niagara. All of the scenery about the falls and lake is wildly picturesque.

Roper's Rock.

This rock receives its name from a corporal of a Pennsylvania regiment, who fell from it and was killed. The steps indicate the path of the Union troops who scaled the mountain at this place. Below are seen the tracks of the Broad Gauge Railroad.



Sunset Rock.

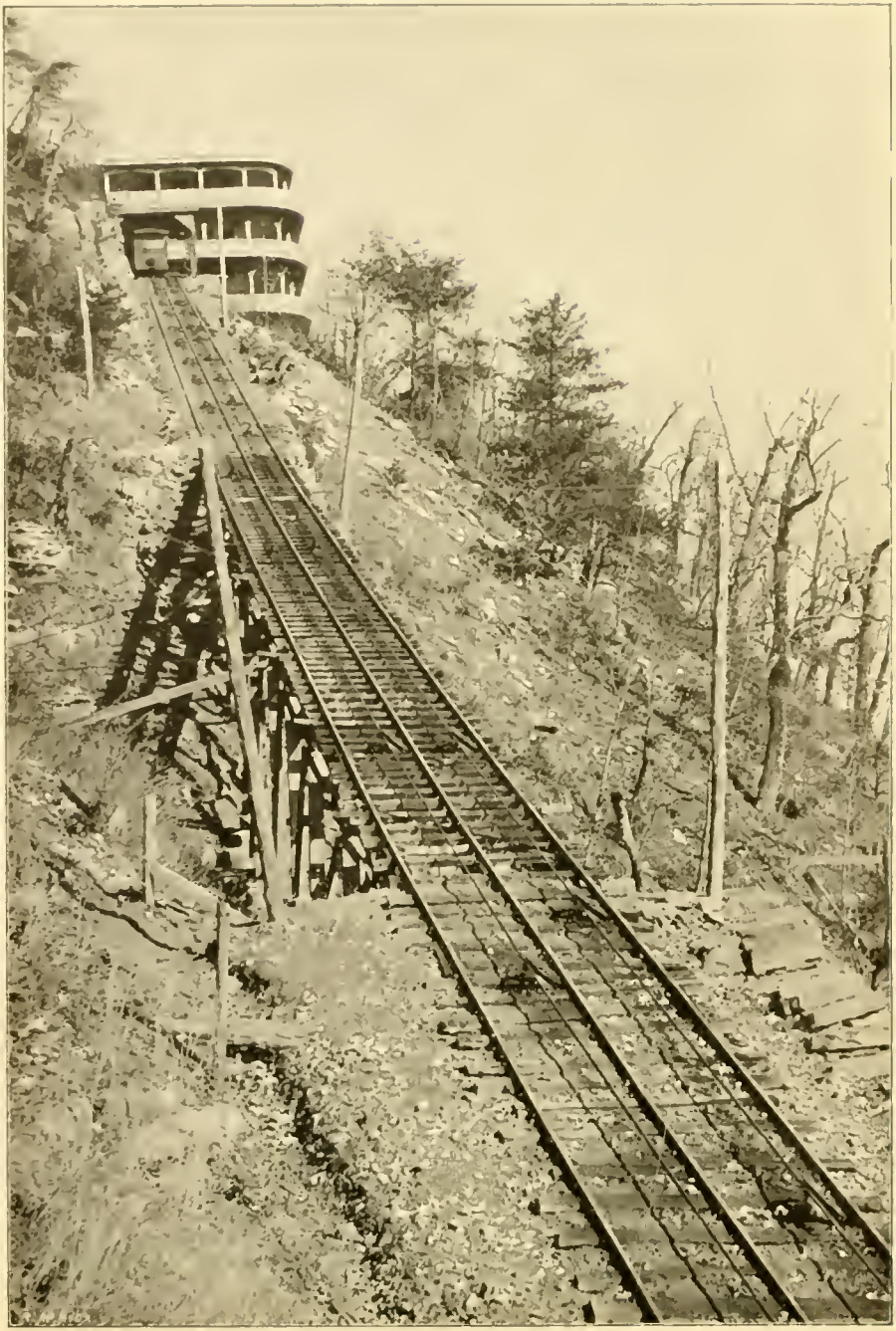
On the western side of the mountain; projects over the valley from a prodigious height. From it one may look sheer down for 400 feet. Some of the sunset views from this point are indescribably beautiful.

Looking down Incline Railway. Missionary Ridge in the Distance.

This view is taken near the foot of the mountain, just above the Broad Gauge Railroad trestle, that here for the first time crosses the Incline tracks. Mission Ridge is distant about five miles.

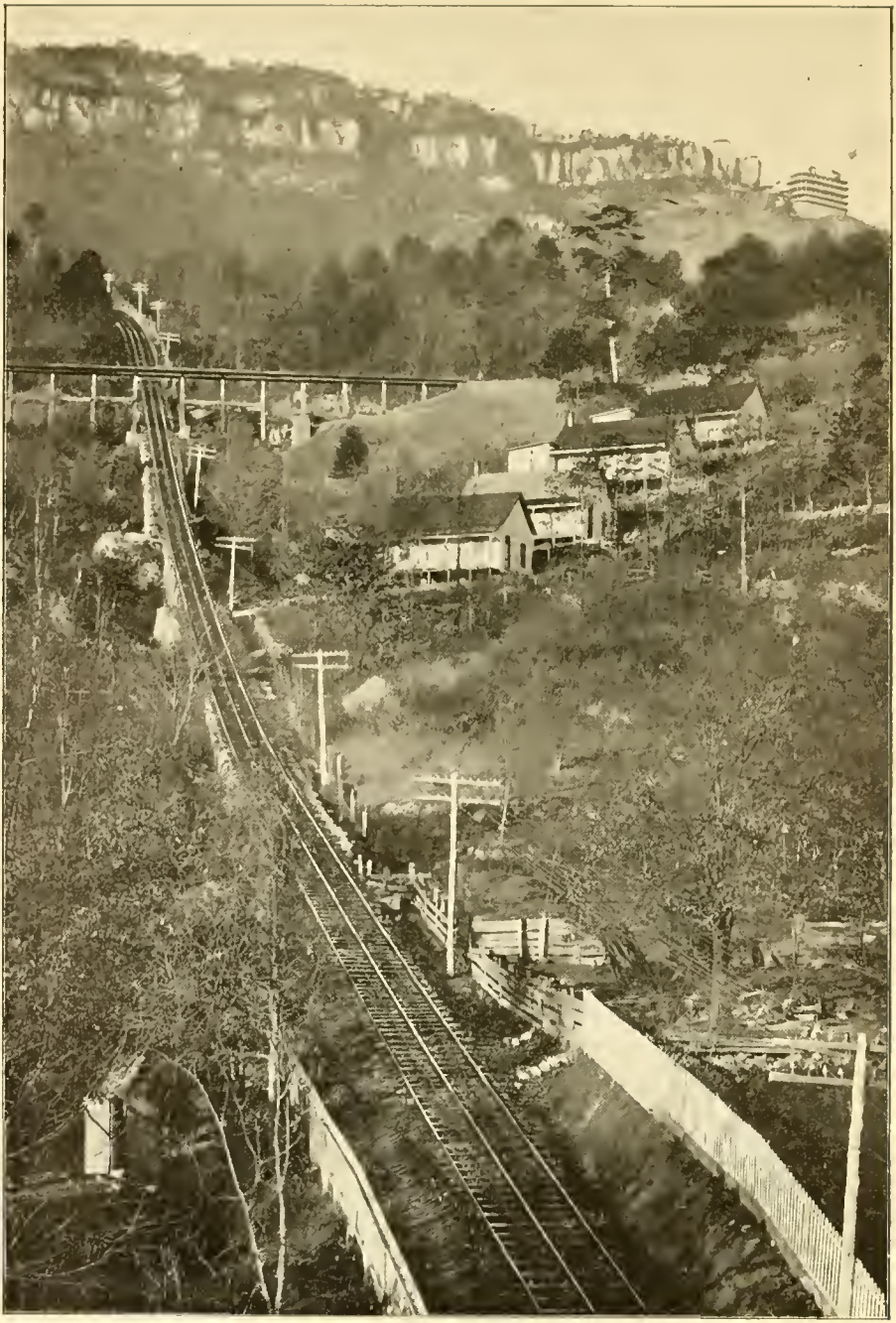
Point Lookout.

A characteristic of Lookout Mountain is the great number of huge rocks that almost surround the top of the northern extremity, forming high palisades that are passable in only a few places. The most noted and one of the most prominent of these rocks is the one shown in the picture. It is the extreme northeast point of the mountain. It was here that the Union flag was planted on the morning of November 24, 1863 From this place one can see into seven States.



Incline Railway nearing the Point.

In a previous picture we had a view of the Incline Railway near the foot of the mountain; in this we see the steep upper portion and its terminus, the Point Hotel. It is claimed to be the longest cable incline in America—seven-eighths of a mile. The rise is about 1,400 feet.

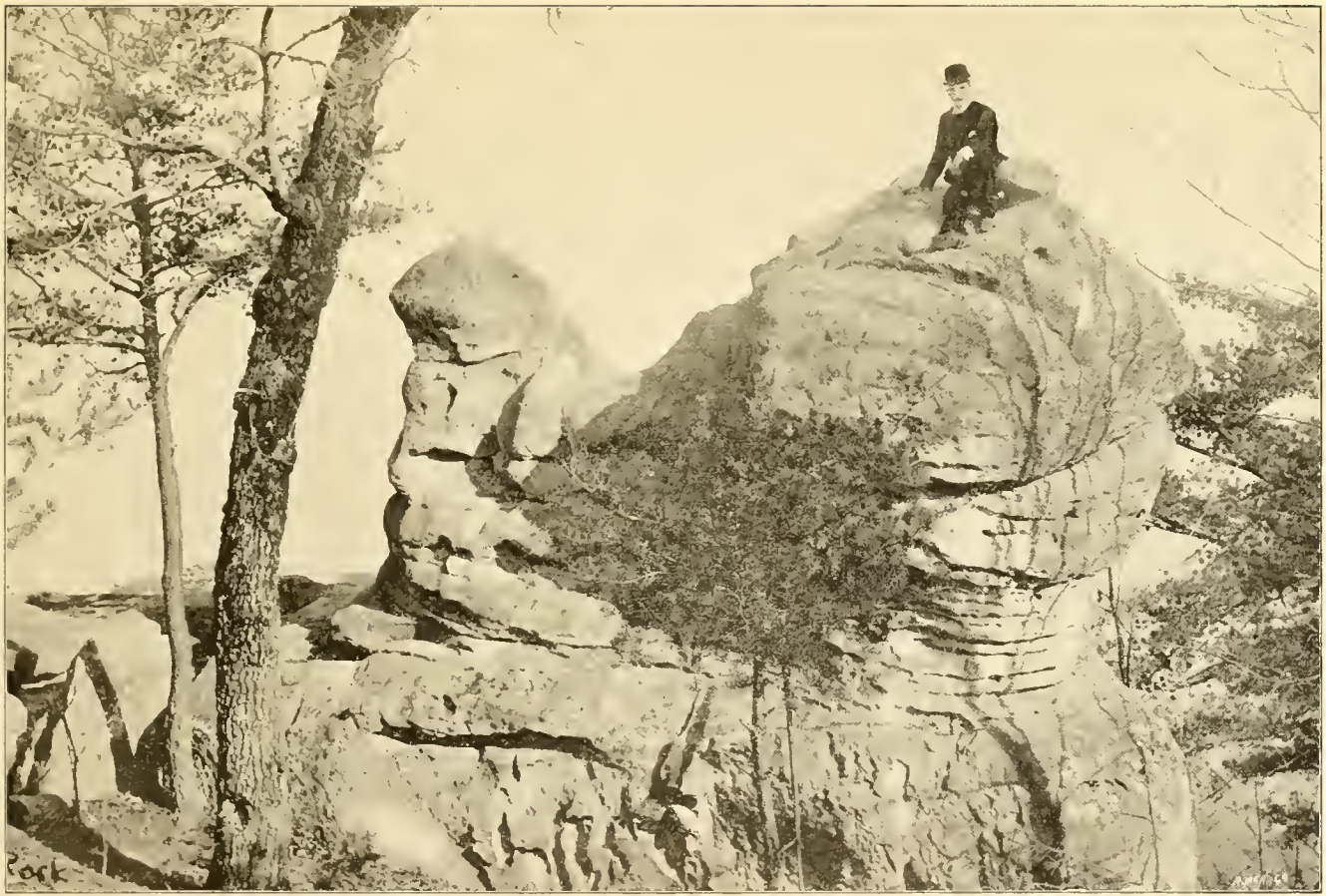


Looking up Incline Railway.

In this picture we see the Incline as it appears from the foot of the mountain. Away at the top and to the right is the Point Hotel, the upper terminus. We also get a partial view of the palisades. The battlefield is farther to the right, below the hotel.

Sunset, from Sunset Rock.

Here we have one of the many [illegible] sunset views as seen from the mountain. No mere photograph can do justice to the subject. It is impossible to reproduce the exquisite blending of colors and the strange and beautiful cloud effect.



Saddle Rock, Lookout Mountain.

One of many curious rock formations. Lack of space forbids the reproduction of the Natural Bridge, the Garden of the Gods, Snake Rock, Damon and Pythias, and many others equally interesting.

Incline No. 2.

Length, 4,750 feet. Altitude, 1,500 feet. Average grade, 33 degrees.

Upper Half of Incline No. 2. Grade 67 Feet in 100.

Andrews Raiders' Monument, National Cemetery, Chattanooga.

The story of the Andrews Raiders is one of the most daring and thrilling narratives of the war. The bodies of J. J. Andrews and his companions, who were executed in Atlanta, were a few years ago, by order of the General Government, removed to the Chattanooga National Cemetery. In 1887 the State of Ohio appropriated $5,000 for the erection of the beautiful monument shown in the picture.

At Main Entrance, National Cemetery, Chattanooga.

The National Cemetery at Chattanooga contains 75½ acres. It was established by order of General Thomas, issued December 25, 1[illegible] The main gateway is a magnificent piece of work, costing $17,000.

"Graves of the Unknown," National Cemetery, Chattanooga.

More than [illegible] have been buried [illegible] The above shows that portion of the Cemetery where some thousands of "unknown" men who died for their country lie at rest.

View in National Cemetery, Chattanooga.

Up to the year 1870 the Government had spent considerably over $200,000 in laying out and beautifying the grounds. It is to-day one of the most beautiful "Cities of the Dead" in the United States.

Orchard Knob, General Grant's Headquarters.

It was [illegible] battle of Mission Ridge was the only great battle of the Civil War in which the commanding generals of both sides [illegible] to hold and watch all the movements of the troops. Bragg from the top of the Ridge and Grant from the [illegible] Orchard Knob could each sweep the entire valley and side of the Ridge with their field glasses.

De Long Point, Mission Ridge.

From the National Park at Chickamauga the Government has built a boulevard, extending 8½ miles along the crest of Mission Ridge. The above picture shows a portion of this road, the northernmost observation tower, and, to the left, one of the State monuments.

Bragg's Headquarters, Mission Ridge.

The tower on Tunnel Hill, on Mission Ridge stands beside "the lone pine tree" that marks General Bragg's headquarters. From these [illegible] a splendid view of Lookout Mountain, the entire Chattanooga Valley, including the city and the [illegible] Creek, and even a glimpse may be had of the distant Chickamauga Park.

Boulevard, Mission Ridge.

In this picture we have another portion of the Government road. A drive along this boulevard is very picturesque. While from Lookout the view is sublime, from the Ridge it is perhaps equally interesting if more limited. From the mountain one sees the outlines of the country; from the Ridge he makes a near acquaintance with the beautiful valleys to the east and the west.

Fountain Square.

Georgia Avenue and Lookout Street, shows Court House and grounds to the right, and the Baptist Church, Georgia Avenue and Oak Street, to the left.

Market Street, Chattanooga.

View from Ninth Street looking north.

Snodgrass House.

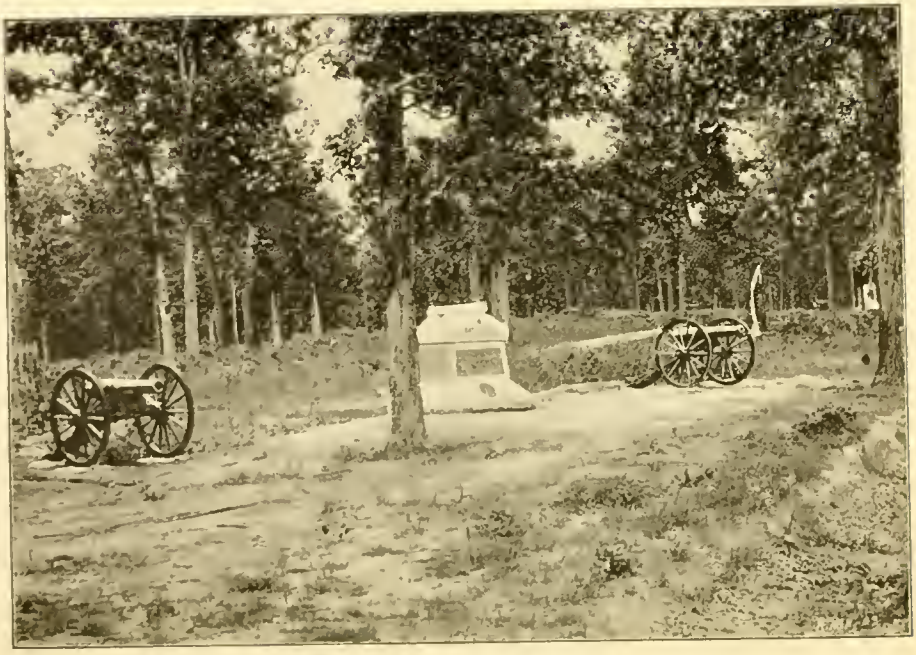
Headquarters of General Thomas. Here the Union line was reformed after having been broken by Longstreet.

Bloody Pond, Chickamauga Battlefield.

On the Crawfish Springs Road and near Widow Glenn's. It is the only water to be found on this portion of the field, and during the battle its banks were covered with the wounded.

Brotherton House.

On the La Fayette Road. Longstreet's columns held the woods in front



View near Poe Field, Looking Northwest from Road.

From photograph of portion of the National Park.

Alexander's Bridge.

Monuments on Snodgrass Hill.

It was here that Thomas reformed the Union forces and held the Confederates in check until he was enabled to withdraw in safety.

Viniard House.

The scene of heavy fighting between the divisions of Davis and Hood.

Poe Field, Looking West.

The scene of conflict in the Saturday battle between Reynolds and Bates.

Viditoe House.

On the Crawfish Springs Road. It was near this house that Johnson and Hindman formed their lines for the assault of Snodgrass Hill.

Looking North from Snodgrass Hill.

A second view of the famous hill held by Thomas, showing the stretch of the Chickamauga Valley beyond.

Lee & Gordons' Mill.

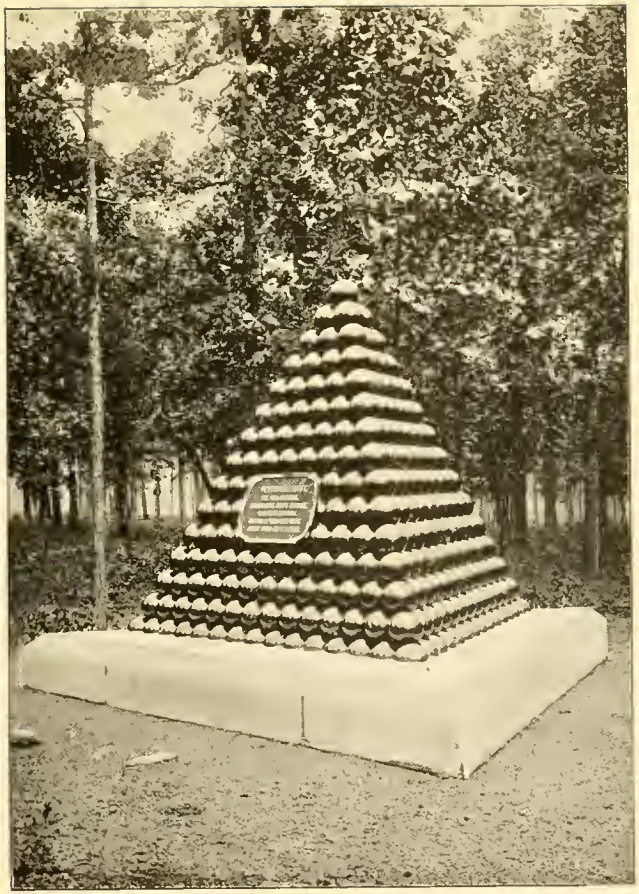
On the banks of the Chickamauga Creek and near the La Fayette Road.

Near Widow Glenn's, Looking North toward Bloody Pond.

Widow Glenn's house was the headquarters of Rosecrans from Saturday afternoon until Sunday noon. Bloody Pond is a few hundred yards north.

Shell Monument.

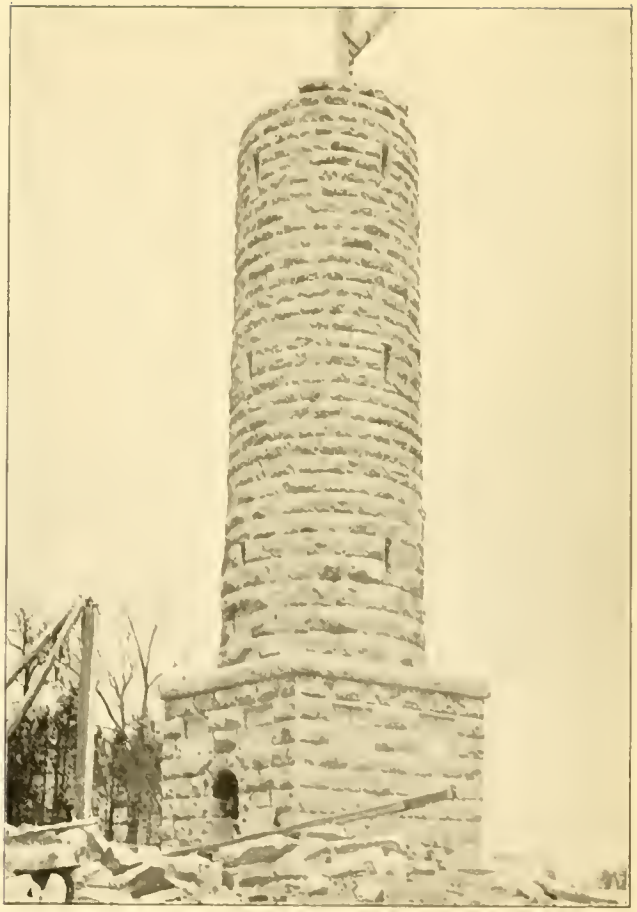
Marking spot where Col. P. P. Baldwin fell.



Shell Monument.

Marking spot where Col. Peyton H. Colquitt fell.

Tower, Snodgrass Hill.



General Wilder's Monument During Construction.

Monuments, National Military Park.

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Uncle Ben (100 years old) and His Seventh Wife.

Uncle Ben was for many years a familiar figure on the streets of Chattanooga. It was with a smile of interest and amusement that one watched the centenarian drive by, with donkey and cart.

Watching the Parade to the National Park.

The above, taken from a photograph, is a typical Southern scene

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